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too light or infested with weeds is : (1) Clover ; (2) Maize, with or without manure ; (3) Oats ; (4) Wheat, with phosphates and manure.

One of the great services of stock on a farm is the fact that it enforces rotation of crops and gives continuous employment to the farmer throughout the year. The cultivation of a single crop not only injures the land, but demoralizes the farm labor. In districts like California and the Northwest, where wheat alone is raised, the hard work of the few months of harvest and seed time is followed by a cessation of employment, and farm laborers often become professional tramps.

The book is written in a simple and entertaining style and seems well adapted to its purpose—that of serving as an elementary text-book for rural schools.

M. B. HAMMOND.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

The Imperial Republic. By JAMES C. FERNALD, New York. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1898. 12mo, pp. 192, with 5 maps.

THE object of this work is to diminish the stature of the ghost of imperialism and to encourage the American people to embrace the opportunity with which the guiding hand of Providence has confronted them. Like most works written to ease the public conscience or allay public apprehension, it is figurative, emotional, and buoyant. Yet in the hands of the enthusiastic expansionist it will prove a most effective argument.

As an economic discussion it is in many regards unsatisfactory. The author has not shown the influence of economic conditions upon the rise and fall of empires nor does he effectively present the economic aspect of the expansion to which the United States is committed. He has dealt with specious analogies which sustain the patronizing protestation : "We have already done what the Old World never did and can keep on doing the same thing on a grander scale." But he does not prove that this same thing is worth doing. The chapter "Trade follows the Flag" attempts to prove the mooted question. The theoretical statement is very effectively established, yet it is to be regretted that the author presents such fragmentary and doubtful evidences that political control insures commercial supremacy. To cite France's trade with a country protected by exorbitant differential duties is manifestly unscientific ; to fail to cite those numerous instances where

the trade of French colonies follows the British flag is almost unfair. To the student of economic problems there is something disappointing in a chapter which regrets that our country failed to secure the Congo State, yet proves that it takes a mighty fleet to protect single isolated coaling stations; which extols the "open door," and explains our steadily declining foreign commerce by the lack of foreign territory over which we may establish those restrictive navigation measures which have caused our foreign trade to seek foreign flags.

Six pages suffice to contrast colonial policies, while seven pages tell the possibilities of our new possessions. In these chapters there is that genial disregard for detail which made possible the statement that our foreign commerce is steadily declining, when the author meant the proportion of our foreign trade which sails in American bottoms. But a substantial service has been done in placing before the public in a most attractive manner the possibilities of Eastern trade and the great advantage which the United States enjoy by virtue of their location and their extended seacoasts.

W. H. ALLEN.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Suggestions toward an Applied Science of Sociology. By EDWARD PAYSON PAYSON. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1898. 12mo. pp. ix + 237.

THE main proposition of this book, as expressed in the preface, is that "a physical, as distinguished from though not antagonistic to an animistic science of Sociology can now be formulated and practically utilized." The time has come, we are assured, "when knowledge of and power of manipulating the human organism can be made the basis for a science of the improvement of communities." These encouraging remarks awaken expectations which are not realized in reading the book. Instead of an attempt to construct a new sociology on the basis of our "knowledge of and power of manipulating the human organism," we find a long discussion of "ideas having sensible correlatives-in-fact," and ideas devoid of these concomitants, of consciousness and kindred words, and of the physics of the same. There is a cheerful optimism displayed in the book, and the author follows a more or less sophomoric method of presentation. At the 119th page we are supposed to be prepared for the disclosure of the idea that "the science of